TRANSFERRING OF TENSE, ASPECT AND MOOD IN TAMIL INTO HINDI

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Introduction

It is a pan Indian feature found in many Indian languages (such as Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi etc.), that their verb phrase consists of different serials of verbs culminating into verbal complexes which contribute to the interpretation of tense, aspect, mood, attitude, non-attitude, voice, causation, and negative polarity in a sentence (abbreviated as TAM to save space). The structure of verbal complex is unique and capturing this complexity in a machine analyzable and generatable format is a challenging job. What is workable in forward direction may not work in backward direction. Building such a tool, which analyzes and generates the complex verbal system with the proper interpretation of meaning involves skillful linguistic analysis and computational programming. Though the issues are mainly anchored at morphological level, it is linked to syntax at one side and semantics at another side as the formation of the verbal complexes involves arrangement of the verbal elements and interpretation of meaning. Phonology also plays its part in terms of morphophonemic or sandhi rules in the formation of verbal complexes to account for the shape changes due to inflection and juxtaposition. Such is the complexity of the problem while working for a single language and the complexity will multiply if we try to transfer TAM system in one language into another. One such tool is attempted by ANUSARAKA group of researchers who are involved in Tamil-Hindi transfer. The present paper aims to address the strategies to be adopted and the linguistic and computational issues to be faced while building a tool which aims to transfer TAM in Tamil into Hind.

Both Tamil and Hindi employ the complex process of combining both inflection and compounding in denoting tense, mood and aspect. We can find correspondences between Tamil and Hindi for the purpose of transfer of one from

the other, though the correspondences are not always perfect; there are proper equivalents and improper and defective equivalents. The tense, mood and aspect systems of Tamil and Hindi operate differently and finding equivalents is a tough task. But for the purpose of transfer, we have to compromise with certain peripheral differences between them and try to capture the core of the systems with the view in mind that what is conveyed in Tamil has to be transferred to Hindi without much distortions. The emotive and attitudinal senses conveyed by the auxiliary system will not play a vital part if the transfer is domain specific. In the domain of science we can ignore the emotive and attitudinal senses and try to capture a core aspectual and model system. That is why we have ignored certain auxiliaries, which are used in Tamil to denote certain attitudinal and non-attitudinal senses. This paper aims to correlate the TAM systems of Tamil Hindi for the purpose of preparing a transfer model to transfer Tamil into Hindi.

Correlative nature of tense, aspect and mood

Tense, aspect, and mood are all categories that further specify or characterize the basic predication, which can be referred to as the event. Tense locates the event in time. Aspect characterizes the internal temporal structure of the event. Mood describes the actuality of the event in terms such as possibility, necessity, or desirability. "The different temporal locations of an event – past, present, and future – are inherently correlated with differences in mood and aspect. An event that will occur after the speech movement is non-actual and potential. Hence there is a correlation between the future tense and non-actual potential mood and, by implication, between non-future tense and actual mood. An event that is ongoing at the speech movement has not been completed. Hence there is a correlation between present tense and incompletive (imperfect or progressive) aspect and, by implication, between past tense and completive (perfective or non-progressive) aspect. A consequence of these relations is that temporal distinctions may be expressed by mophosyntactic categoreis that have their wider modal or aspectual functions." (Chung & Timberlake, 1985:206).

Composition of simple verb

As simple finite verbal form of Tamil consists of a verbal stem followed by a tense marker or negative marker and person-number-gender markers (abbreviated as PNG).

Verb + Tense/Negative+PNG

Tamil form	**Example**
V-past-PNG	cey-t-aan do_past_he
V-present-PNG	cey-kiR-aan do_pres_he
V-future-PNG	cey-v-aan do_fut_he
V-neg-PNG (only with singular neuter nouns as subject along with the respective agreement marker)	cey-aa-tu do_neg_it

A simple verbal form of Hindi can carry a verbal stem followed by a complex of tense marker and person number gender markers. Simple Hindi verbal form can denote past (indefinite perfect), present (indefinite imperfect) and future (contingent and absolute future).

Hindi form & meaning	**Example**
V-perfect participle_NG Indefinite perfect	gir-aa fall_NG
V-imperfect participle_NG Indefinite imperfect	gir-t-aa fall_imp_NG
V-P Contingent future	gir-uuM fall_I
V-P-future-NG Absolute future	gir-uuM-gaa fall_I_fut_NG

Composition of verbal complex

A verbal complex consists of a non-finite verb followed by one or more auxiliary verbs. The verbal pattern can be generalized as follows:

> Verb+(Tense/Negative)+Nonfinite suffix + Auxiliary Verb....Auxiliary Verb+ Tense/Negative + PNG

The following are the non-finite forms (which include certain type of verbal noun forms) to which auxiliary verbs can be added:

Type	**Structural description**	**Example**
Adverbial participle form	Verb + Tense + verbal participle marker	cey-t-u ‘having done'
Adverbial participle form	Verb + Negative + verbal participle marker	cey-aa-tu ‘having not done'
Infinitive form	Verb + infinitive marker	cey-a ‘to do’
al-nominlized verbal form	Verb+ nominalizer *al*	cey-al ‘doing'
atu-nominlized verbal form	Verb+Tense/Negative+nominalizer *atu*	cey-t-atu ‘that which is done'

Parallel to Tamil, there are four forms for Hindi to which the auxiliary verbs can be added.

Type	**Structural description**	**Example**
Root		gir
Perfect participle	V-perfect participle_NG	gir-aa gir-e
Imperfect participle	V-imperfect participle_NG	gir-t-aa gir-t-e
Infinitive or gerund	V-infinitive	gir-naa
Conjunctive participle	V-conjunctive participle	gir-ke

Tense

Modern Tamil distinguish between three tenses: past, present, and future. Each tense morpheme is realized by a number of tense suffixes or allomorphs. As shown above the verb gets inflected for tense. If the auxiliary is not present, the main verb carries the tense marker. Otherwise the auxiliary carries the tense marker. Tense marking is a complex system in Hindi. If the main verb is not supported by auxiliary verbs, it can denote indefinite perfect, indefinite imperfect, contingent future and absolute future. The verbs inflect for PNG agreement. The general present tense is expressed by different forms of the auxiliary verb *HAI* added to the main verb carrying imperfect particle, which vary denoting different person-agreement. Similarly the general past tense is expressed by different forms of the auxiliary verb *THAA* added to the main verb carrying imperfect particle and denotes number-gender-agreement. The fragment of tense correlation is shown below:

Tamil structure	**Example**	**Hindi structure**	**Example**
V-past-PNG Simple Past	avan va-ndt-aan 'He came'	V-NG Simple past / Indefinite perfect	vah aay-aa 'He came'
V-present-PNG Present	avan varu-kiR-aan 'He comes'	V-imperfect particle-NG + *HAI*_P Indefinite imperfect	vah aa-t-aa hai 'He comes'

V-future-PNG Future	ndaan varu-v-een 'I will come'	V-P Contingent future	aa-uuM 'I may come'
		V-P-future-NG Absolute future	aa-uuM-g-aa 'I will come'

Aspect

While tense refers to the time of situation (action, event, or state) expressed by the verb in relation to the speech movement, aspect refers to the internal temporal structure of the situation expressed by the verb. Thus aspect describes an on-going situation (i.e. progressive aspect) or a completed situation (i.e. perfective aspect). In Tamil, aspectual auxiliaries not only express the various aspectual distinctions, but also other semantic concepts depending on context. Tamil makes use of the auxiliary verbs *aayiRRu*, *iru* and *viTu* added to the adverbial participle form of the main verb to express perfect aspect. Hindi makes use of the 'be' verbs *THAA* and *HAI* added to the perfect participle form of the main verb to express perfect aspect. To denote progressive aspect, Tamil makes use of the auxiliary *koNTiru* added to the verbal participle form of the main verb. Hindi makes use of the auxiliary rahaa (added to the verb root) followed by the 'be' verb HAI or THAA. The following table will show both the systems.

Tamil structural description & meaning	**Examle**	**Hindi structural description & meaning**	**Example**
V-adverbial participle + aayiRRu/viTu-past-PNG/iru-past-PNG Past perfect	avan va-ndt(u)-aayiRru 'He had come' avan va-ndtu viT-T-aan 'He had came_he' avan va-ndt(u)iru-nd-aan 'He had come'	V-perfect participle_NG + *thAA*_NG Past perfect	vah aay-aa thaa 'He had come'
V-adverbial	avan va-dt(u) iru-	V-perfect	vah aay-aa hai

participle + iru-past-PNG Present perfect	kkiR-aan 'He has come_he'	participle_NG + *HAI*_P Present perfect	'He has come'
V-adverbial participle + *koNTiru*-past-PNG Past Continuous aspect	avan va-ndtu-koNTiru-ndt-aan 'He was comming'	V + *rahAA*_NG + *thAA*_NG Past continuous aspect	vah aa rahaa thaa 'He was comming'
V-adverbial participle + *koNTiru*-Present-PNG	Present Continuous aspect avan vandtu koNTiru-kkiR-aan	V + *rahAA_NG +hai*_NG Present continuous	vah aa rahaa hai 'He is comming'

Mood

"Of the three categories discussed here, mood has the greatest internal complexity. As the concept of event defined earlier, a predicate is associated with an event world (or set of worlds) in which the predicate occurs. Mood characterizes the actuality of an event by comparing the event world(s) to a reference world, termed the actual world. An event can simply be actual (more precisely, the event world is identical to the actual world); an event can be hypothetically possible (the event world is not identical to the actual world); the event may be imposed by the speaker on the adressee; and so on." (Chung & Timberlake, 1985:241). The category of mood characterizes the actuality or non-actuality of an event. There is thus a basic distinction between realis or indicative mood, evaluating an event as completely actual and irrealis mood evaluating an event as not completely actual. Since there are several ways in which an even can be less than completely actual, the irrealis mood distinguishes several types of modality, such as possibility, necessity, obligation, permission, desideration, intention, etc. Tamil and Hindi differ significantly as to which events are evaluated as actual (and expressed morphologically by the realis mood) vs. non-actual (and expressed by the irrealis mood). The following table gives the details of the structural descriptions and semantic interpretations of the modal forms in Tamil and Hindi.

Tamil Structural description & Meaning	**Example**	**Hindi structural description & meaing**	**Example**
V-past adverbial participle + iruk-al-aam V-past adverbial participle + irukk-a kuuTum Contingent perfect	avan vandt(u)irukkalaam ‘He might have come’ avan vandt(u)irukka kuuTum ‘He might have come’	V-perfect participle_NG ho_P	vah aayaa ho ‘He might have come’
V-past adverbial participle + iru-past-PNG Presumptive perfect (definiteness)	avan vandt(u)iru-pp-aan ‘He might have come’	V-perfect participle_NG *ho*_P-*g*-*AA*_NG (future forms of *ho*) Presumptive perfect	vah aayaa hogaa ‘He might have come’
V-past adverbial participle + iruk-al-aam V-past adverbial participle + irukk-a kuuTum Presumptive perfect (indefinite assumption)	avan vandt(u)irukkalaam ‘He would have come’ avan vandt(u)irukkak kuuTum ‘He would have come’	?	?
V-past-adverbial participle iru-future-PNG Indefinite imperfect (past contingent)	ndiingkaL vandt(u)-iru-pp-iirkaL ‘You would have come’	V-imperfect particle_NG	aap aa-t-e ‘You would have come’
V-past adverbial participle + iru-ndt-u-irukk-a kuuTum V-past adverbial participle + iru-ndt-u-irukk-al-aam	avan va-ndt(u)-iru-ndt(u)-irukk-a-kkuuTum	V-perfect participle_NG + ho-t-AA_NG	vah aayaa hotaa ‘He would have come’

Past contingent perfect			
V-past-adverbial participle vaa-past-PNG Habitual past	avan paaTi vaa-ndt-aan ‘He used to sing’	V-imperfect particle-NG + *thAA*-NG Habitual past/ Imperfective past	vah gaa-t-aa thaa ‘He used to sing’
V-infinitive + *veeNTum* Internal obligation	avanukku avacaramaaka viiTtukkup pooka veeNTum 'He has to go home immediately'	1. V-infinitive + caahie 2.V-infinitive-NG + *paṛegaa*-PNG/*hogAA*-NG Obligation	1.usko jaldi ghar jaanaa chaahie ‘He has to go home immediately’ 2.aapko yahaaM rahnaa paṛegaa / hogaa ‘You will have to stay here / You must stay here’
V-infinitive + *veeNTum* External obligation	ndii uTanee ingkirundtu pook-a veeNTum 'You ought to go from here at once’	V-infinitive + *caahie*	tum abhi yahaaM se jaanaa chaahie ‘You ought to go from here at once’
V-infinitive + *veeNTum* Logical necessity	avarkaL ipootu ingkee irukk-a veeNTum 'They ought to be here by now'	V-infintive + *caahie*	ve abhi yahaaM hone caahie ‘They ought to be here now’
V-infinitive + *veeNTum* Desideration: duty, advise, suggestion	ndii ndanRaakap paTikk-a veeNTum 'You must study well'	V-infinitive + *caahie*	tum acchii tarah paṛne caahiye ‘You must study well’
V-adverbial participle + *iru*-infintive + *veeNTum* Prediction about the past	viLaiyaaTTu indndeeram muTi-ndt(u)-irukk-a veeNTum 'The game should be finished by now'	V-infinitive caahie thAA_PN	kheel is camay ḳhatam honaa caahie thaa
V-infinitive + *veeNTaam* Negation of obligation	ndii ndaaLai mutal kalluurikkup pook-a veeNTaam 'You don't need to go to college tomorrow	nahiM V-infinitive + caahie	tum kal se vidyaalay nahiiM janaa caahie 'You don't need to go to college tomorrow

	onwards'		onwards'
V-past participle + *iru*-infinitive + *veNTaam* Suggestion	avan ingku va-ndt(u)-irukk-a veeNTaam 'He should not have come here'	nahiM V-infinitive + caahie + thAA	uskoo yahaaM nahiM aanaa caahie thaa 'He ought not to have done this'
V-infinitive + *veeNTivarum / veeNTiyatu varum* Future obligation	avanukku ndaaLai mandtiriyai candtikk-a veeNTi varum 'He may have to meet the minister tomorrow'	V-infinitive_NG + paṛegAA_NG/hogAA_NG Obligation	kal usko mantri se milnaa paregaa 'He may have to meet the minister tomorrow'
V-infinitive + *veeNTi / veeNTiyatu irukkiRatu* Present obligation	avanukku ndaaLai mandtiriyaic candtikka veeNTi /veeNTiyatu irukkiRatu 'He has to meet the minister tomorrow'	V-infinitive_NG + paṛegAA_NG/hogAA_NG	kal usko mantri se milnaa paṛegaa 'He has to meet the minister tomorrow'
V-past participle form + *iru* + infinitive + *veeNTum* Insistence	atu un tavaRu. ndii kuzandtaiyai unnuTan eTuttuc cenRirukka veeNTum 'It's your fault; you should have taken the baby with you'	V-infinitive caahie thAA_NG	yeh tumhaaraa galti hai. tumko apne saath bacce ko lejaana caahie thaa
V-infinitive + *kuuTum* Possibility	avan ndaaLai cennai pook-a-kkuuTum 'He may may be going to Chennai tomorrow'	V-imperfect participle_NG + ho_P-gaa_NG Presumptive imperfect	vah kal cennai jaayaa hogaa 'He may go/may be going to Chennai tomorrow'
V-infinitive + *kuuTaatu* Negative desideration	ndii iravil atika ndeeram paTikk-ak kuuTaatu 'You should not study your lessons till late night'	nahiiM V-infinitive + + caahie	tumko raat meM adhik camay nahiim paṛhnaa caahie 'You should not study your lessons till late night'
V-infinitive + *kuuTaatu* Negative obligation	ndiingkaL caalaiyin mattiyil ndaT-a-kkakkuuTaatu 'You must not walk on the centre of the road'	nahiiM V-infintive caahie	aapko raaste ke madhya meM nahiiM calnaa chaahie 'You must not walk on the centre of the road'

V + infinitive + *kuuTaatu* Negation of permission	indta kuLattil ndiical aTikkak kuuTaatu 'One should not swim in this pond'	nahiiM V-infintive	is talaab meM nahiiM tairnaa caahie
V-infinitive + *muTindtau* Past ability	enaal ndeeRRu vizhaavil peec-a muTindtau 'Yesterday I could speak in the ceremony'	V + saktAA_NG thAA_NG	maiM kal sammelan meM bhaSaN de sakstaa thaa 'Yesterday I could speak in the ceremony'
V-infinitive + *muTikiRatu* Present ability	ennaal ippootu iravil paTikk-a muTikiRatu 'Now a days I could read in the night'	V + saktAA_NG hai	maiM aajkal raat meM nahiim paṛ saktaa hai 'Now a days I could read in the night'
V-infinitive + *muTiyum* Habitual ability	avanaal aangkilam peec-a muTiyum, ‘He can speak English’	V + saktAA_NG HAI_P	vah aMgreji bol sktaa hai ‘He can speak English’
V-infinitive + *muTiyavillai* Past negative ability	enaal caturangkam aaT-a muTiyavillai 'I could not play chess'	nahiiM V-infintive + paayAA_PN	maiM caturaMg nahiiM khelne paayaa
V-infinitive + *muTiyum* Circumstantial possibility	indta caalaiyil vaakanagkaL cell-a muTiyum 'The vehicles can ply in this road'	V + saktAA_NG HAI_P	is raastaa meM gaaṛiyaaM cal sakti haiM 'The vehicles can ply in this road'
V-infinitive + *muTiyaatu* Negative ability	avanaal aangkilam peec-a muTiyum, aanaal ezhuta muTiyaatu 'He can speak English, but he cannot write English'	V + saktAA_NG HAI_P	vah aMgrezi bol saktaa hai, lekin nahii likh saktaa hai
V + past participle +*irukka*+ *muTiyaatu* Past negative possibility	avaL ezuttil tavaRu iru-ndt(u)-irukk-a muTiyaatu 'There cannot be a mistake in her writing' avan ndeeRRu aluvalakattiRku poo-y-irukk-a muTiyaatu 'He might not have	nahiiM V-infinitive paayAA_NG	uski likhne meM galti/bhuul nahii hone payi 'There cannot be a mistake in her writing' vah kal aapiis nahiiM jaane paayaa 'He might not have gone to

	gone to office yesteday'		office yesterday'
V-infinitive + muTiyavillai Negative ability	enaal caturangkam aaTa muTiyavillai 'I am unable to dance'		maiM cathuraM nahiim khelne paayaa
V-infinitive + iyalum Ability	avanaal aangkilam peeca iyalum aanaal ezut-a muTiyaatu 'He can speak English, but cannot write'	V + saktAA_NG HAI_P	vah aMgrezi bol saktaa hai, lekin nahii likh saktaa hai 'He can speak English, but cannot write'
V-infinitive + *muTiyavillai* Past negative ability	enaal caturangkam aaT-a muTiyavillai 'I could not play chess'	nahiiM V-infintive + paayAA_PN	maiM caturaMg nahiiM khelne paayaa 'I could not play chess'
V-infinitive + *aTTum* Third person hortative	kaNNan angkee pookaTTum 'Let Kannan go there' avan tinamum atikaalaiyil ezhundtu paTikkaTTum 'Let him study by waking up early in the morning'		
V-infinitive + *aTTum* Third person optative	avan viraivil ndalam peRaTTum 'May he become healthy soon'	V-P (Future imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.)	vah jaldi Tiik ho jaae 'May he become healthy soon'
V + infinitive + *aTTum* (*aTTum* occurs in an interrogative sentence of yes-no question, type, formed by the interrogative clitic *aa*. In the context of interrogation and with only a first or third person referent occurring as subject NP, the	ndaan viiTTukkup pookaTTumaa? 'Let me go home?' avan viiTTukkup pookaTTumaa? 'Let me go home?'	V-P (Future imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.)	maim ghar cal-uuM? 'Let me go home?'

addressee's desideration is interrogated in regard to the occurrence of an action performed by a first or third person referent.) Desideration			
V-infinitive + poo-tense-PNG Intention	kaNNan umaavai maNakkap pookiRaan 'Kannan is going to marry Uma'	?	kaNNan umaa se saati hone vaalaa hai 'Kannan is going to marry Uma'
V-infinitive + vaa-tense-PNG Intention	kaNNan umaavai keeTka va-ndt-aan 'Kannan was about ask Uma'	V-infinitive + aay-AA-NG ?	kaNNan umaa se puucne aayaa 'Kannan was about ask Uma' ?
V-infinitive + *illai* Negation	avan viiTTiRku pookavillai 'He did not go home'	nahiiM + V-GN	vah ghar nahiiM gayaa 'He did not go home'
V-*al* + *aam* Future possibility	avan ndaaLai cennai pookalaam 'He may go to Chennai tomorrow'	V-imperfect participle_NG + ho_P V-P (Future imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.) Contingent/Subjunctive future	vah kal cennai jaataa hove 'He may go to Chennai tomorrow' vah kal cennai jaae 'He may go to Chennai tomorrow'
V-*al* + *aam* Circumstantial possibility	avarkaL koopurattil eeRalaam 'They can climb up the tower'	V-imperfect participle_NG + ho_P V-P (Future imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.)	ve minaar meM caṛh saktaa hai 'They can climb up the tower' ve minaar meM caṛheM 'They can climb up the tower'
V-*al* + *aam* Conjectural possibility	avaL ippozhutu viiTTukkup pookalaam 'She may go home now'	V-imperfect participle_NG + ho_P V-P (Future	vah abhi ghar jaat-ii hove ‘She may go home now’

		imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.)	vah abhi ghar jaae
V-*al* + *aam* Permission	ndaan pukai piTikkalaamaa? 'May I smoke?'	V-P (Future imperfect forms or subjunctive forms are used here.)	maiM sikaraT piiuuM ‘May I smoke cigarette?’
V-al + aam Insistence	ndii ndaan collukiRa paTi ceyyalaam 'You shall do as I say' avan taNTikkappaTalaam 'He shall be punished'	V sktAA_GN hai_P	tum meri bat anukraN kar sakte ho 'You shall do as I say' avan
V-al + *aam* Willingness (on the part of the speaker in 2nd person and 3rd person; weak volition; restricted use.)	avan paNam peRalaam.’He can get money’ ndii virumpuvatu pool ceyyalaam.’You can do as you wish’	V sktAA_GN hai_P	vah paise praapt kar saktaa hai
V-al + *aakaatu* Negative obligation	matu arundtutal aakaatu 'One should not drink liquor'	nahiiM V-infinitive caahie	s’araab nahiiM piinaa caahie 'One should not drink liquor'
V-al + *aakaatu* Negation of permission	ex. indta aRaiyil pukai piTkkalaakaatu 'One must not smoke in this room'	nahiiM V-infinitive caahie	is kamre meM sikaraT nahiiM piinaa caahie'One must not smoke in this room'
V-al + *akaatu* Negative desideration	iravil veku ndeeram kaN vizhittal aakaatu 'One should not remain awake late in the night'	nahiiM V-infinitive caahie	raat meM jaadaa camay nahiiM jagaanaa caahie'One should not remain awake late in the night'
V-al + *aaku* + PNG (It is equal to *toTangku* 'start' which is added to the infinitive form of a main verb.)	umaa paaTalaanaaL 'Uma started singing' umaa paTat toTangkinaaL 'Uma started singing'	V-infinitive lagAA_GN	umaa gaane lagii 'Uma started singing'

Inceptive aspect			
V-future-*atu* + *uNTu* Habitual	avan maatandtooRum uurukkup poo-v-atuNTu ‘He used to go to the village every month’	V-AA HAI_P	vah prati maas gaaMVgaaM ‘He used to go to the village every month’
V-past +*atu* + *illai* Habitual negative	avan paLLikkuuTam poo-n-at(u)-illai 'He had never been to school'	nahiim V-tAA_NG HAI_P	vah paaTh saalaa nahiim jaataa hai
V-present/future +*atu* + *illai* Habitual negative	avan paLLikkuuTam poo-kiR-at(u)-illai/ poo-v-at(u)-illai 'He does not go to school'	nahiim V-tAA_GN HAI-P	vah
V-infintive + *veeNTiyatu* + *illai* Habitual non necessity	avan inRu avaluvakattiRku pooka veeNTiyatu illai 'He need not go to office today'	nahiiM V-infintive + caahie	vah aaj taftar nahiiM jaane caahie 'He need not go to office today'

Transferring of TAM in Tamil into HIndi

The comparison of TAM systems of Tamil and Hindi shows clearly that though there are certain common ground

The comparison of tense, aspect and mood systems expressed by the verbal complex in Tamil and Hindi The following points have to be noted while transferring TAM system of Tamil into Tamil.

1. Both Tamil and Hindi make use of inflection as well as compounding (i.e. combing main verbs with the auxiliary verbs) to express TAM.
2. In both the languages the auxiliary verb follows the main verb.
3. In both Tamil and Hindi the auxiliaries are inflected for tense, person, number and gender.
4. Both Tamil and Hindi undergo auxiliary reduction.

5. Identical auxiliary verbs in complex constructions get deleted both in Tamil and Hindi.
6. Auxiliary verb occurs in a sequence to denote tense, mood, aspect, voice etc. in both Tamil and Hindi. In Tamil and Hindi the primary auxiliary verb never occur after a modal auxiliary verb (with the exception of few modal auxiliary verbs).
7. Both Tamil and Hindi express perfective and progressive sense by auxiliary verbs. They make use of this device to express the completive and reflexive sense too.

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